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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/766,335	01/19/2001	Mark A. Stevens	2000.034/1109.007	7723

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EXAMINER	
HUYNH, CONG LAC T	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2178	5

DATE MAILED: 04/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/766,335	Applicant(s) STEVENS, MARK A.	
	Examiner Cong-Lac Huynh	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 January 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: the application and the IDS filed on 01/19/01.

2. Claims 1-38 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 20, 34-38 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement filed 1/19/01 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 22, the phrase "implied features" within "the features of the feature set include at least one of paragraph style, straddled cells in a table, cross-referencing, pen styles in a drawing, other document formatting, document header specification,

document footer specifications, discontinuity indicator, order indicators, location indicators, beginning indicators, ending indicators, data types, data translation pairs, document macros, *implied features*, implied feature endings, and combination thereof" is vague. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong et al. (US Pat No. 6,279,015 B1, 8/21/01, filed 12/23/97).

Regarding independent claim 20, Fong discloses:

- identifying a feature set of a source file (figures 5 and 7, and col 12, lines 14-42: in the DTD Map class, SGML tag begin and SGML tag end, which are the beginning indicator and the ending indicator, are considered as the features in the feature set of the SGML source document; transforming document format from SGML to HTML based on the tags and DTD inherently shows that the feature set in the source file, which includes the ending and beginning tags, is identified to be transformed)

Fong does not explicitly disclose writing the feature set into a target file in the target format. Instead, Fong discloses transforming a SGML document into a HTML document, which is a target file in the target format via mapping the document tags (figures 5, 6B, col 11, lines 23-43, col 2, lines 55-61, col 3, lines 13-53).
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Fong to include writing the feature set into a target file in the target format for the following reason. Transforming a SGML document 218 into a HTML document 216, which is a target file with the target format HTML, where the SGML tags, which are equivalent to the features of a source file, in the SGML source file are *mapped and transformed into HTML tags of the target document* suggests writing the feature set into a target file since the feature set of the SGML source file is included in the target file as corresponding HTML features after transforming the document into the target file.

Regarding claim 21, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses assembling the feature set in a buffer prior to effecting the writing step (figure 8A-1: SGML tags including the beginning indicator and the ending indicator to be defined in buffer before mapping).

Regarding claim 22, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses that the features of the feature set include at least one of paragraph style, straddled cells in a table, cross-referencing, pen styles in a drawing, other document formatting, document header

specification, document footer specifications, discontinuity indicator, order indicators, location indicators, beginning indicators, ending indicators, data types, data translation pairs, document macros, implied features, implied feature endings, and combination thereof (figure 7: SGML begin tags and SGML end tags are the beginning indicators and the ending indicators).

Regarding claim 23, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses mapping code fragments of the source file to a feature list (figure 5: mapping the SGML document tags via parsing SGML document inherently shows mapping code fragments of the source file to a feature list since SGML tags during parsing are the fragments of the source file).

Regarding claim 24, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses looking up to the code fragments in the front-end lookup table (figure 5 and col 11, lines 23-43, figure 18A-2, 18A-3, 18B-2, 18B-3, 18C-3 and col 23, lines 27-67: "AssignAttribute 954 verifies that the source SGML Tag 1014 has an attribute by checking with the SGMLSymbolTable 884 ... verifies that the source SGML Tags 1018 have attribute by checking with the SGMLSymbolTable 884 ..."; the SGML Symbol Table is considered equivalent to the front-end lookup table since it is the tag table of the source file).

Regarding claim 25, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses permitting the front-end lookup table to be user modifiable (col 3, lines 60-64, figures 18A-2,18A-3: the fact that Fong allows a user to interactively select options to create a transformation rule

for the source component and the MapCreate**Edit** service suggest a modifiable front-end lookup table since the transformation rule for the source component including the SGMLSymbolTable can be created and edited via the MapCreateEdit service).

Regarding claim 26, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses mapping the feature set to code fragments of the target file format (figures 5, 6B: mapping SGML tags into HTML tags of the target HTML document).

Regarding claim 27, which is dependent on claim 26, Fong discloses looking up the feature set in a back-end lookup up table (figure 5: mapping (208) SGML tags into HTML tags inherently shows looking up the corresponding HTML tags in the HTML 3.2 symbol table, which is considered equivalent to a back-end lookup table since it is the table of the target file).

Regarding claim 28, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses writing the feature set into a plurality of target files having a plurality of target formats (col 1, lines 22-35; col 2, lines 45-61: transforming documents from one structured information format to another structured information format where the structured information formats include markup language formats, database information formats, and ISO/IEC 9070 naming scheme, a UNIX file name scheme, and a DOS file name scheme shows that the source files as well the target files in transformation process having a plurality of formats).

Regarding claim 29, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses identifying a feature set of a plurality of source files having a plurality of source formats (col 2, lines 45-61: transforming documents from one structured information format to another structured information format where the structured information formats include markup language formats, database information formats, and ISO/IEC 9070 naming scheme, a UNIX file name scheme, and a DOS file name scheme shows that the source files as well the target files in transformation process having a plurality of formats).

Regarding claim 30, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses identifying tokens disposed within the source file, and associating the tokens with the feature list (figure 1C, col 8, lines 29-44: the text which is tokens such as "Hi Larry", "This is the most fun I have ever had"... within the SGML source file, the beginning indicators <t1>, <t2> and the ending indicators </t1>, </t2> in the SGML file show associating of the tokens with the feature list).

Regarding claim 31, which is dependent on claim 20, Fong discloses using a source file generator to initiate translation by the translator (figure 5, col 11, lines 23-43: using the SGML source file to initiate the transformation by the transformer).

Regarding claim 32, which is dependent on claim 32, Fong discloses the target file adapter module translates the target file into another target format (figure 5, col 11, lines 23-43: the target file is transformed into HTML format).

Regarding independent claim 34, Fong discloses:

- providing a feature identifier to determine a feature set of the source file (figures 5 and 7, and col 12, lines 14-42: in the DTD Map class, SGML tag begin and SGML tag end, which are the beginning indicator and the ending indicator, are the features in the feature set of the SGML document, which is the source file)

Fong does not explicitly disclose providing a feature writer to write the feature set into a target file in the target format.

Instead, Fong discloses transforming a SGML document into a HTML document, which is a target file in the target format via mapping the document tags (figures 5, 6B, col 11, lines 23-43, col 2, lines 55-61, col 3, lines 13-53).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Fong to include writing the feature set into a target file in the target format for the following reason. Transforming a SGML document 218 into a HTML document 216, which is a target file with the target format HTML, where the SGML tags, which are equivalent to the features of a source file, in the SGML source file are mapped and transformed into HTML tags of the target document suggests writing the feature set into a target file since the feature set of the source file is included in the target file as corresponding features after transforming the document into the target file.

Independent claim 35 is for a system of method claim 34, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Independent claim 36 is for an article of manufacture of method claim 34, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Independent claim 37 is for a computer readable program code of method claim 34, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent 38, the claim is directed to a translator to translate a source file in a MIF format to a target file in HTML format.

Fong discloses a process for *transforming a structure document* from one format to another format where the structured information formats include markup language formats, database information formats, and ISO/IEC 9070 naming scheme, a UNIX file name scheme, and a DOS file name scheme, and a specific case where the format of the source file is SGML format and the format of the target file is HTML format (figure 5, col 2, lines 55-61). Fong does not disclose that the format of the source file in translating process is MIF format.

It would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Fong to include transforming a source file from a MIF format to a target file in HTML format for the following reason. The transforming process is applied for a structured document to change from one format to another thus motivating to apply the MIF format to the source file since MIF is also a conventional structured file format.

Claims 1-12, 15-18 are for a translator of method claims 20-33, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claims 13-14, Fong discloses the translator comprises a user interface where the user interface comprises a GUI (figures 5,12B-C: the transformer for transforming a file from SGML format to HTML format on a GUI).

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 1, Fong discloses that the source and the target formats are selected from the group consisting of MIF, RTF, WordPerfect, VENTURA, Microsoft Word, Interleaf, HTML, SGML, XML, C, C++, Visual Basic, Pascal, Java, MFC, PowerPlant, Swing, SVG, HPJ, Flash, WMF, VRML, RenderMan, 3DMF, and combination thereof (figure 5, 6B, 12B, 12C).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kuwahar (US Pat No. 6,202,072 B1, 3/13/01, filed 12/5/97).

Surge et al. (US Pat No. 6,691,281 B1, 2/10/04, filed 6/15/99).

Ballantyne et al. (US Pat No. 6,687,873 B1, 2/3/04, filed 3/9/00).

Appleby (WO 99/08202, 2/18/99).

Fong et al. (US Pat No. 6,678,867 B2, 1/13/04, filed 7/6/01, priority 12/23/97).

Cromarty et al. (US Pat No. 6,393,442 B1, 5/21/02, filed 5/8/98).

Tamiar et al., Structured Web pages management for efficient data retrieval, Web Information Systems Engineering vol. 2, IEEE June 2000, pages 97-104.

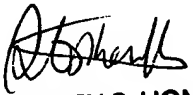
Hunter, Conversion of documents to and from SGML, IEEE 1994, pages 1-4.

Ouahid et al., Converting Web pages into well-formed XML documents, Communications vol. 1, IEEE June 1999, pages 676-680.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

clh
4/12/04